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Lecture Outline

Significance of World Communist Movement (Part II)

PROBLEMS OF WORLD COMMUNISM

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PROBLEMS OF WORLD COMMUNISM

I. Problems of Communism

One of our greatest difficulties as people is our impatience to get vexing problems solved and out of the way.

- A. We do not mind making great efforts, or even great sacrifices; but, when we do we want to see results. Unhappily, the problem we are going to discuss during the course will not stop here, because it is not a passing phase of history that will end in a Third War, supposedly "just around the corner". According to the great historian-philosopher Arnold J. Toynbee, this "difficult but not intolerable state of affairs is going to be with us for a lifetime or perhaps for several generations." The problem, therefore, as it stands now cannot be solved by any stroke of brilliant statesmanship; nor can it be put out of the way by any stupendous but short-lived effort. There are NO READY-MADE BLUEPRINTS nor CRYSTAL BALLS available either.
- B. In studying Communism we must remember that Marxism - Leninism is not a single doctrine, but an offspring of German philosophy, English economics and French sociology (utopianism in particular) combined with Russian radical social-revolutionism in the resultant BOLSHEVISM of which Lenin was the spiritual father. This BOLSHEVISM was declared SYNONYMOUS with COMMUNISM by G. Malenkov, the key-noter of the XIX Congress of the CPSU held in October 1952 in Moscow; which in other words means that the BOLSHEVIZATION of non-Orbit National Communist Parties started in the late twenties was successfully concluded.
- C. Communism is an ideology with its own outlook, own view of the world and own communistic conception contained within the framework of MARXISM-LENINISM-STALINISM and expressed through the theoretical modes of dialectical and historical materialism. Communism is ABLE, therefore, to answer any problem and phenomenon and has its OWN SCIENTIFIC THEORIES about all phenomena.
- D. Communism is a REVOLUTIONARY THEORY, which justifies employment of ALL MEANS for the abolishing of the existing non-Communist World Order and replacing same with World Dictatorship of the Proletariat; in other words it must crush all opposition to it in all spheres of human endeavor.

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- E. Despite this we are still inclined to consider COMMUNISM as a POLITICAL IDEOLOGY, and the National CP's as "REGULAR" POLITICAL PARTIES which can be controlled by traditional parliamentary means and even if they are considered as INSTRUMENTS of the CPSU we still look upon them as a POLITICAL PARTY without realizing that they indirectly are also the PROLETARIAN CIVILIAN REVOLUTIONARY COMPONENT of the Proletarian MILITARY RED ARMY, the NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMS integral part, etc.; of the CPSU controlled SOVIET (and Satellite) Defense Forces.

II. Communist Activities

Communist activities differ essentially from those of the non-Communist world. These activities are systematically planned in advance and operate on more or less military lines and techniques, i.e., theories of strategy and tactics -- direct or indirect; overt or clandestine.

- A. War in the Communist terminology has a dual concept, the civil or cold war struggle (CO-EXISTENCE) which is the preconditioning phase for the attempted take-over of power, both, by "evolutionary" or "revolutionary" tactics. Under the former POWER can be captured in a "normal" way through parliamentary elections, for instance, by the use of united front tactics and such other means as subversion, corruption, penetration, demoralization, etc.
- B. The latter consists of a series of phases of harmoniously gliding transitions resulting from cooperation between the Civilian (political) component of the Party and the MILITARY component which eventually takes over the leadership of strictly military operations or the "MILITARY" or HOT WAR until final victory is achieved.

III. Activities of "National" CP's

National CP's are extremely active and skillful in exploiting tensions, dissatisfaction or suspicion. They, however, have not created the industrial conditions out of which these things grow. It is not only the influence and inspiration of the CPSU that has kept Communist ideology and national CP's in existence for the last 30 years, but also the fact that Communism existed long before the Russian revolution, and radical leftist movements would exist within the proletariat of every country even if the Soviet Union were unknown. It is the conditions mentioned above that unfortunately exist within some sections of the non-Communist world which produce these radical movements regardless of outside influence.

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IV. Existence of the USSR

So long as the USSR exists it will continue to exert some influence upon the imagination of those leaders of the radical movements who have never abandoned the premises of day-dreaming a classless society with plenty for all.

V. Support gained by CP's

The support gained in any given area by the Communist Party is a DIRECT MEASURE of social and other tensions existing within that area. Consequently COMMUNIST problems will and must be considered unprejudiced and not be confused with our own traditions, whether social, economic, political and other.

VI. Communism and the USSR

The issue becomes more complicated when we must also confront facts concerning Communism and the USSR which are according to their own concepts of Government and Party -- two separate "independent" bodies "cooperating" with each other but, as we see them, a SYNTHESIS or rather a SYMBIOSIS of aspects of both. (DISPARATE INSEPARABLES in semantic language)

VII. Communism and its Fundamental Rudiments

In view of the above our basic task can be resumed in the following manner-- Communism can be effectively combated only if its fundamental rudiments and actions are properly identified, since the FORM of ORGANIZATIONS, tactics and methods used are derived directly from combining basic theory (strategy) with careful study of TIME, SPACE (terrain) and CIRCUMSTANCES (or simply tactics) which the individual Parties MUST effect in order to maintain "unity of purpose" and "unity of action".

VIII. Conclusion

Communist operations as presented during the course will be necessarily treated from both the Communist and our point of view, and discussed in terms of reference and/or demonstration of the origins, theories, and current significance of facts of Communist activity.

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